## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GO DON BENNIATT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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the Convinent toth to include the j setage.

AMUSEMENTE THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATEF, Bowery-HUNGSBACK-NIX, THE BROADWAY TREATRE, Broadway-Hongymoon-

NIBLO'S, Broadway-SERIOUS PAMILY-TURNING MIS

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-SHANDY MA-ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery - Afternoon - Berry Barne - Bloomer's Rights. Evening - Asadonus - Mus-

AMERICAN MUSEUM- Afternson-King's GARDENER-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Breadway-Ernippias Minstreway.

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-CONI'S COLOMAL RIPPOINCES. GEORAMA, 786 Broadway-Banyand's Panonama or THE HOLY LAND.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEASS SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE-Sangwick's CROTCHAT

New York, Tuesday, June 14, 1853.

The News.

The compromise agreed upon by the Joint Canal Committee of the Legislature, was yesterday preented to the Assembly, and, on reference to the regular report of the proceedings elsewhere, it will be found substantially the same as the outline which was exclusively published in our columns two days ago. This is a matter of so much importance, and appears to be so universally approved by all parties, that a recapitulation of the gist of the re. port will not be out of place here, to wit: the borrowing of two and a quarter millons of dollars annu ally, if that amount can be judiciously and economi cally expended, and the completion of the entire work in four years, if possible, together with the inserticn of Mr. Hadley's amendment, declaring the contracts of 1851 void and illegal. From the friendly feeling exhibited on every side there is no doubt but the platform erected by the joint committee will be unanimously adopted by both houses, and, in November next, endorsed and confirmed by the people at large. Now that this great bone of contention between the two factions of the democratic party is so nearly arranged, it is necessary to glance about and ascertain whether there are my more issues on which our legislators can man. age to excuse themselves for continuing in their seats. The onlyremaining reason adduced by his Excellency, Gov. Seymour, in calling the special session, is the case of Commissioner Mather. This affair, however, appears destined to remain untouched. The impeachment resolution of Mr. Champlin, introduced during the expiring moments of the regular session, lies dor mant, while he defence of the Commissioner is being circulated throughout the entire State. The pros pect now's, that not only Mr. Mather, but all the whig hartor-masters, &c., may rest quite contented after to-day, for resolutions were resterday offered in

will be done in that line to-day.

There seems to have been considerable difficulty in promiting a sufficient number of members to transact business in both branches of the Legislature yesterday; consequently all sorts of expedients were resorted to to kill time. The Assemblymen got up a runging debate upon the bill to provide maps of the State for school children, and the Senators revived theald controversy respecting the Maine law. The latter subject, after much debate, in the course of which every member present warmly eulogized the policy of temperance, was referred to a select committee to report complete. The unenacted code was referred back for revision by the Assembly to the urvising Commissioner, together with three judges. with instructions to report to the next Legislature.

A despatch from Washington remarks that rumors

the Senete to adjourn sine die on Tuesday, and in

the Assembly on Friday next. Should either of

these propositions be accepted, this will be the last

day on which the Senate can attend to Executive

business; and, as the Governor seems determined

not to hazard the nominations he may desire to

make, by sending them in before the canal question

is disposed of, it is hardly probable that anything

are affoat there of the discovery of more fillibuster movements in this city, the developements of which promise to turn out rich. It is whispered that the Navy Department contemplates improving the gracefulness of our officers by instituting a professorship of deneing in the Naval Academy. The examina tion of clerks, preparatory to their classification, in accordance with the act of Congress, is progressing quite rapidly in the departments.

The Gavazzi excitement still continues at Montreal. On Sunday night a mob demolished all the windowsof St. Stephen's Church, situated in the suburbs. It is pleasing to observe that the liberal minded and well informed Roman Catholics of that city, deeply deprecating the recent outrages, yesterday held a meeting, at which they resolved not only to repair the damages, but to use every exer tion to ferret out and bring to justice those who par ticinated in the riots. Three more of those who were wounded at the time of the attack on Father Gavazzi in the church, have died. The Padre, it is reported, will geturn there to-morrow evening and

conclude his lectures. A fresh impetus was yesterday given to the intense excitement which has of late been so prevalent in the West concerning extensive forgeries and conspiracies; by the arrest of a person named Craig, in whose possession was found all the apparatus necessary for issuing spurious notes, checks, deeds, &c., of every description. The mass of documents brought to ligh by this crest, are said to have exposed one of the most wide-spread real estate swindling operations ever known, and one that appears to have been car ried on for years. The opening of a letter at Union town. Pa. which was supposed to have been misdirected, led to this important discovery.

Some additional information from the city of Mexico states that the government had resolved to ap propriate to riself the tobacco monopoly, which has hithe to been in the hands of private individuals. One e' the chie' newspapers had been fined for infringing upon the stringent decree regulating the

Lieut Benj. Pierce McNeil, son of the late Gen. McNeil, and nephew of President Pierce, expired in

Boston last Sunday. By reference to the decision of Judge Barculo, in another column, it will be seen that the custody of the little negro girl, Jane Trainer, has been awarded to her father. This will doubtless cause general rejoining among the abolition community, although not a single feature of the fugitive or any other place law was involved in the case. The child was frae, and was so declared to be by her mistress thr aughost every investigation. It was merely a stru; "gle by the abolitionists to separate the child from Ver mistress, to whom she was devotedly at tached.

No bus incess of any importance was transacted in either boar d of Council last evening. After the disposal of son 'e few papers, the Aldermen adjourned there being culy a bare quorum present. See the

official reports on another page. To-day's inside pages contain some additional and very interesting int. Wigence relative to the Chinese; further concerning the Montreal Riots; a letter de scriptive of Political , there in New Hampshire Transactions in the City Courts; Commescial and

Miscellaneous News, & ..

The British Parliament and the Cuhan Slave

From the tenor and drift of the debate in the British House of Lords, which we published yesterday, it is very evident that Her Majesty's government intend to make the suppression of the African slave trade with the island of Cuba, a serious matter. Thus far the Queen Mother, Christina, and her agents in this piratical traffic, have laughed at and defied al', remonstrances and complaints against the n, and their open violation of the law which ma zes Spain a party to the declaration that this African slave trade shall be considered and tr eated as piracy. Now, the Queen Mother is admonished that unless this piratical bus ness is stopped in Cuba, in the event of any w isunderstanding between Spain and the Unite d States, putting in jeopardy the Spanish sove reignty of the island. England will be dispose 1 to remain neutral, and to permit quietly the , absorption of Cuba by Brother Jonathan.

The probability of the immedia' e strengthening of the British fleet of obser vation around the coasts of Cuba, gives a pec aliar pungency to this debate of the British L ords, and places the slave trading monopoly of the Queen Mother in a very delicate and crit ical situation. A bonus of twenty-five dollars each, more or less, upon twenty-five thousand A frican slaves landed. upon an average, every ye ar, in Cuba, is something to lose, but nothing to the danger which this abominable traffic i incidentally threatens, of the loss of the brighte st jewel of the Spanish crown. In this view. p erhaps, Queen Isabella and her cabinet will ta' se the alarm, and put an end to this traffic, ever , if it shall require a direct indemnity from the treasury to cover the losses of the Queen 1 lother's slave-trading perquisites. We can I ardly believe that at this crisis, the government of Spain, in open defiance of law, will sacrific e the friendly inclinations of England in referer ce to Cuba. The recent overtures of England and France for a tripartite treaty with this country, for the permanent retention of the so evereignty of Spain over Cuba, show that John Bull is somewhat jealous of its possession by t' ae United States; but his position upon the slave traffic betrays upon that subject the co asistency of a resolute fanaticism, before which all other considerations of State

policy must give way. And thus it is that the peculiar philanthropy of England. on the slavery question, may ultimately red ound to our advantage in the acquisition of Cuba, unless Spain shall promptly succumb, and, bona fide. put an end to the African slave trade with the island. And thus the issue be ween England and Spain becomes exceeding ly interesting to all concerned.

THE WAR QUESTION-THE TREASURY .- The condit ion of the national treasury is such that, all of her obstructions being removed, we may safet y hazard a war with Mexico. There will be some twenty-three millions surplus in the Tr easury on the first of July, and this excess of receipts over the expenses, of fifty millions per annum, will probably not be less than fifty millions at the end of the current fiscal year, or evided always that there is no war, and that the Cabinet will go on with the reforms and retrenchments which they have so happily commenced. The following exhibit will show the working of the tariff of 1846 for the month of May, 1853, as compared with the same month of the year preceding :-

May, 1853. May, 1852.
New York \$2,682 000 \$1 816,600
May 28 to June 4 698 465
Beston \$22,000 \$23,000
Philadelphia 275,600 May 29 to June 5 55 000
Baltimore 78,000 May 29 to June 5 75,000
New Colsens 400 Baltimore
New Orleans, (to
May 28)....
Charleston..... 198 241 4,584,760 2 225,000 1 month's increase\$1,279 706

With such a flush of funds, our government may with impunity proceed to negotiate for he purchase of anot may plunge headlong into another war. It is this plethoric condition of the Treasury that suggests, as strongly as anything else, the probability of a little more annexation, by diplomacy or by gunpowder. Let Santa Anna consider this financial view of the question before

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY AND THE AD-MINISTRATION.—The letter of our Concord correspondent, explanatory of the proceedings of the late New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, and which we publish to-day, we commend to the attentive perusal of our democratic politicians, and especially the hard shells. It appears that Mr. Burke was not elected President of the Convention after having introduced his resolution virtually censuring the administration in regard to the distribution of the spoils, but that he introduced the resolution after his election to the chair. This makes a very material difference from the case as represented in our leading article of Saturday last. The mistake, however, is chargeable to our telegraphic report, upon the assumed correctness of which we based our observations. But, although his election to the chair failed to tranquilize Mr. Burke, we think that his resolution, in the long run, will do no harm. As a timely admonition it may do some good. The hard shells have had a hard time of it, but they are not all dead yet. The end is yet to come. Let the administration look to the end. Nothing like a good forty-foot telescope.

A Good Sign.-We understand that one day last week there was not a single member of Congress left in Washington-not one. This is a good sign. for we take it as an indication that the work of dividing the spoils is substantially finished; for where the carcase is, there will be the buzzards also. Never, we venture to say, have we had a more demoralizing spectacle than this Congressional office begging, which the country has been called to witness since the fourth of March. Senators and members of the House have usurped the powers of the executive, and have claimed the right, and have been unwifely permitted to exercise it in too many cases, of parcelling out the share of the goodies" due to their respective States, down even to the pettiest clerkships at Washington. And if we have not been misinformed, there have been cases in which members of Congress, descending to the most pitiful huckstering of their influence with the President and cabinet, have used that influence in procuring offices for Tom. Dick and Harry. In this view of the subject, we are gratified to hear that our "honorables" are pretty well cleaned out of Washington.

WAKING UP AT LAST .- For the last twenty years or so the railroad (of forty miles) between Baltimore and Washington has been pronounced an extortionate monopoly. by all who have travelled over it. We believe the fare for a long time over this road all through the miserably poor country which it traverses, was two dollars and a half, or a fraction over sir of the actual who executed it, was never fail to touch the two dollars and a half, or a fraction over sir of the actual who executed it.

cents a myle ; but for the last five or six years it has s',ood at the reduced maximum of one dollar and eighty cents, or four cents and a half per mile. At the same rate, the fare by the Har lem road to Albany would be six dollars ar .d seventy-five cents, instead of one dollar, which is the present charge. But, waking up to the progressive spirit of the age, the Balt'.more and Washington company have generously decreed that the charge for the forty miles between those cities shall be as low as one dollar and twenty-five cents, from and after the first day of July next, or a fraction ever three cents per mile. This is about a third higher than the general average of our Northern roads; but we presume that the poverty of Maryland (poor old, worn-out Maryland,) is such that the cannot afford to relinquish her per capita, and so, like honest Sancho, "we must bid God bless the giver nor look the gift horse in the month."

Talk on 'Change. The foreign commercial advices by the Pacific were considered more favorable for breadstuffs, and some less so by were 1,000 bales, prices closing heavy. Fresh ground State brands of flour were six cents per barrel higher, having closed at \$4 50 a \$4 56 per barrel. There was an increased activity in both wheat and corn, without change in prises. Freights to Liverpool were more active, with heavy engagements of grain, and with a fair amount of flour and cotton.

A gentleman on 'Change stated, on authority as re tiable as though it were official, that Mr. Guthrie had not appointed any person as assayer for the Assay Office is New York. He had not appointed Mr. R. Patterson, Jr., though the latter, with the United States coiner from the Philadelphia Mint. had. at his request, visited this city, with a view of making certain preliminary arrangements in securing a building, &c. The Secretary was anxious to put the office into operation as soon as practicable, and to make it as beneficial to the commercial commupity of New York as pos-ible. He hoped that its ar angements might be so shaped as to ultimately fit it for New York personally, but the pressure of official business

had prevented him. The law gave him no money or power to act until the 30th instant or 1st of July. When the time arrived he would have everything as nearly ready as possible, so that the measure might go into operation with the least possible delay. It was said that he had given assurances that the superintendent would probably be se lected from New York; that an individual had been fixed upon, whose name would not transpire until after the 30th instant.

Many persons looked upon Mr. Guthrie as another Flagg, under whose Argus-eyed watchfulness and un-yielding integrity of purpose, the United States Treasury would (as far as it depended on him) suffer no wrong. While he was disposed to construe the revenue laws in a liberal spirit, he would hold a close grasp upon the purse-

strings of the Treasury.

The circular to consuls from the Secretary of State was considered to contain some good points. The whole con-sular system, however, was defective, and until Congress selled it, new instructions, however well intended, would result in no permanent good. A coosul in the receipt of \$10,000 a year could afford to be liberal in hiring merican clerks; but those whose fees did not read over \$300 to \$500 a year, would not be able to live, much less to hire clerks. Fees should be equalized, and a class of men appointed with qualifications suitable for gather

of men appointed with qualifications suitable for gathering and sending the practical information desired. White consulates worth any thing were filled almost exclusively with men from a single pursuit, no great collection of practical information could be expected.

Captain Nye, of the steamship Pacific, was on 'Change yesterday. He stated that for the first three or four days out from liverpool, he exceeded the speed of all his former trips. The ship then encountered hard and constant westerly gales, for five days, which reduced her speed to 160 or 170 miles per day. She then entered a dense fog, which continued more or less till she was near the coast.

coast.

A house had received a letter from Melbourne, dated
the 12th March, which quoted flour at \$1% with increasing demand. Most American articles were selling well
Wooden houses were in quick demand. The consumption
of flour was estimated at 1,000 bbls, per day. Assorted
cargoes sold well. Sterling exchange was at par. Busicargoes sold well. Sterling exchange was at par. Business at Sidney was said to be active.

Gratification was expressed at the settlement of the canal question on the basis agreed upon.

## The Crystal Palace.

This grand structure is rapidly hastening to its completion. The directors announce to the public that it will be open for exhibition on the 15th of July next, on masicn the President of the United S heads of department, and other distinguished visiters, will be present to assist at its inauguration. The cere monies, if less grand and imposing than those which took place at the opening of the London exhibition, will be none the less interesting, and we trust from their republican simplicity, and absence of regal pomp and display, more characteristic and appropriate to the objects of an exhibition con the industrial and mechanic arts.

We understand that Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the President of the Crystal Palace Association, and Mayor Westervelt, left this city yesterday for Washington, to tender a special invitation to the President to be present at the opening of the Exhibition.

A glance at the interior of the building, and a stroll

through its spacious area, which has already been divided and classified for the reception of contributions and articles for exhibition, have satisfied us that the re sults of this exhibition will be commensurate with the public expectations. The whole area is alive with the buty hum of labor-nearly five hundred workines are distributed in, around and upon the palace; the magain cent dome which surmounts the structure, and is to be covered in metal and glass, is already partially enclosed; the spacious exterior grounds are fast assuming an appearance of freshness and culture, and will add vastly to the attractiveness of the exhibition.

On the lower floor the building consists of four distinct parts, separated from each other by naves. These parts are generally divided into areas of twenty-seven square feet, to which are added four triangular areas, and the whole particularly specified and classified under the di rection of the general superintendent. Immediately under the dome is to be placed a magnificent contribution of Italian workmanship—an equestrian statue of Washington, in bronze, by the Baron Marochetti. A colossal statue of Daniel Webster, nine feet in height, by the London sculptor, Carew, is to occupy one of the main acales, and is spoken of as a work of the greatest merit. Ou attention was arrested by a circular enclosure, of perhaps thirty or forty feet diameter, which we ascertained was designed as the receptacle of some very curious and novel specimens of art These are thirteen colossal figures, de signed by Ihorwaldsen, being the only contribution from the Danish deminions to the exhibition. They are to ozcupy, we presume, separate niches in the circular enclosure, and the group will, no doubt, form a chief point of attraction in the exhibition. This work of art has never been exhibited in this country nor in England. Its conception would seem to belong to a rude land mediaval age, and carries the mind back to that half barbaric time, when upon the summit of a magnificent mausoleum at Ravenna, were reared the figures of the twelve Apostles, around the perplay vase which contained the ashes of Theodoric the Goth, King of Italy.

Among the works of art will also be exhibited the celebrated Amazon Group, by Professor Kiss of Berlin, which was on exhibition and attracted so much attention at the World's Fair in London. The figures are in bronze, and represent an Amazon on horseback, attacked by a tyger. By the politeness of Mr. Webber, the superintendent o the arrangement of space and classification, we were favored with a glance at the entries of articles for exhibit tion under the head of "sculpture, models and plastic art." These are from almost every part of the civilized world, and promise to afford not only a study of the deep est interest to the student of art, but a most attractive and beautiful exhibition to the public generally. Not to discriminate among the multitude of articles already en tered and classified, it will be sufficient to say that England, France, Italy, Germany, and other countries of Europe, will vie with our own essatty in takes high departments of the acts. From Florence, Geroa. Turin, and Carrara, we are to have a spiendid collection of stateary and paintings, including groups in tvory, nucleis in plaster, has reliefs in marsistered and gided work, oil paintings, &c. France, instead of stateary, sends us a choice tot of paintings and pictures as her specimers of excellence in the fine arts. Softwartend contributes oil paintings, lithographs, so uravings, has reliefs, carvings and gildings, &c. Ireland contributes some warble brusts of her distinguished some such as 0° cancell. Father Mathes, Teachaid Welf Tone, the Duke of Wellington, and Thirmas Moors. England will exhibit some marble groups, statues and statestes, paintings &c.; and among her other contributions of the ingenious and curious a complete model of the Crystal Palace at Hyde Park, made of iron and glass.

Among the list of American contributions to this department, we were struck with the modest and simple among cere ent of one, whose subject as well as the name of the actist whose accounts it, was over fail to tone) the outstral price of the American beart—as original paint of the of the American beart—as original paint of the outstral price of the American beart—as original paint of the outstral price of the American beart—as original paint of the outstral price of the Open Control of the control tered and classified, it will be sufficient to say that Eng

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Present Civil War, or Contest Bet Descriptive Notices of the Empire and its Successive Dynasties.

The present civil war in China is increase interest; and whatever may be the result of the attempt to overthrow the reigning Tartar dynasty, there can be no doubt that important changes are at hand in the fortunes and destiny of this great empire, the most ancient and populous on the face of the globe.

We have given various details of the progress of the civil war, and the proclamations of the com manders of the rebel army, acting in behalf of the 'Celestial Dynasty," or Chinese family, who aspire to the crown, and aim at the expulsion of the present Tartar dynasty, which has occupied the imperial throne for a little over two centuries. These accounts and documents exhibit the hatred of the Chinese towards their Tartar rulers; and the unreserved terms in which they speak of those in power as "Mantchou robbers and barbarians," show that the leaders of the rebels have no hones but in complete success in their objects, as compromise or conciliation with the present government must be impossible. It is therefore a war of races; and, judging from the past history of China, and the progress of the present rebellion thus far, we should say that the prospects are favorable for a change of rulers in the empire-in other words, the downfall of the Tartar and a restoration of the Chirese dynasty.

When we speak of the Chinese empire, we comprise the whole territory which acknowledges that covernment-namely, China proper, containing 1.300,000 square miles, and the dependencies, which cover an area of about 4,000,000 square miles, making the area of the whole empire about 5,300,000 square miles. Though the dependencies, consisting of Chinese Tartary, Thibet, Little Bucharia, and the peninsula of Corea, are three times the extent of China itself, in other respects they are vastly inferior to it, being in a great proportion comparatively deserts, with a straggling and rapacious population, perhaps, altogether, not one-tenth in number of those of China proper. But for the security of the empire, it is necessary that the wandering hordes of these countries should own the Chinese sway; for otherwise, the frontier provinces might become a scene of carnage and devastation, by the frequent inroads of these barbarians, as was formerly the case. Though such a line of policy is exceedingly nalatable to a Chinese statesman, the wandering tribes whom it concerns do not agree so fully upon the subject as to be quiet spectators when their territory is incorporated with that of the great nation. They have frequently shown a very refractory spirit towards the Celestial rulers, and so far forgotten the loyalty they owe to the political father of mankind-Heaven's Son-as to shake off the yoke imposed upon them. In such cases, the Chinese diplomatic body does not immediately declare war, but only issues preliminary edicts, considering paper and ink cheaper than powder and shot, and dictatorial sentences more harmonizing than the roar of

If these paternal admonitions, however, will not quiet these fierce and stupid barbarians, an army slowly advances, a battle is fought, either imaginary or in reality-for this matters nothing, as all depends on the flaming accounts which are inserted in the Pekin Gazette. If, after all the victories on record. the rebels are not yet extirpated, the efficacy of silver and gold is tried upon the principal leaders; and it is worthy of remark, that these metals possess greater efficacy to inflict a mortal wound upon the heart than even steel and lead. The immediate resuft of such a measure is generally a surrender of the leaders, who begin to be pierced by repentance, and to experience the transforming influence of the Celestial empire. The warlike mandarins are then at liberty to give some proofs of their valiant disposition, by cutting off the heads of prisoners, and sending a few famous characters to Peking that the Emperor may exercise his paternal clemency by cutting them piece-meal. The chiefs who have proved traitors to their countrymen, are, on the other hand, highly honored and rewarded, but kept under a strict surveillance, and on the slightest suspicion removed to the other world.

Such have been the measures whereby these fickle barbarians, principally Tartars, have been kept in due subjection, even under a Tartar dynasty. Marriage alliances with the imperial family fits the most eminent and powerful Mongol Tartar princes for the Chinese throne. The Lamas of Thibet are bound to advocate the Chinese interests among their countrymen, because the present imperial family favors their religion, and pays the utmost veneration to the Grand Lama, the ancestors of the Emperor having been worshippers of that religion. The present civil war, however, is of a different character from the contests of the imperial government with the barbarians of Tartary. The rebellion commenced, and is carried on, in China proper, and, as we have said, is a contest between the Chinese and their Tartar rulers, who occupy towards them a similar position with that of the Norman conquerors of England towards the Anglo-Saxons, in the eleventh century.

One of the insurgent or rebel generals, in his proclamation, styles himself "Yang-seu-thsing, specially appointed General of the Grand Army, engaged in sweeping away the Tartars, and establishing the new dynasty," and declares-" I, the General, in obedience to the royal commands, have put in motion the troops for the punishment of the oppressor; and, in every place to which I have come, the enemy at the first report have dispersed like scattered rubbish. As soon as a city has been captured. I have put to death the rapacious mandarins and corrupt magistrates therein, but have not injured a single individual of the people; so that all of you may take care of your families, and attend to your business, without alarm and trepidation. I would wish to ask those of you who have given of your money, and aided with your provisions, the Mantchou government, in order to pur. chase titles and official dignities, what is the glory of such distinctions? I and my followers are all subjects of the great Chinese Empire, and students of the books handed down by the great sages of antiquity; how, then, could we stoop to receive rank and emolument from these Mantchon harbarians? When I, the General, have led forward my troops to the destruction of the Mantchous, I will deliberate further about the examinations, in which everything shall be re-arranged according to the original customs of the Chinese," &c.

One of the most celebrated of the ancient Chinese philosophers, Mencius, who flourished about a century after Confucius, (450 B. C.,) remarks that the hearts of the people are the only legitimate foundations of empire, or of permanent rule. If when with an equal strength you invade a country the people come to welcome you with supplies, can this be on any other account than because you are about to rescue them from fire and water? But if you deepen the water and increase the fire, they will turn from you." This obvious truth has been much insisted on in every period of Chinese history; and Davis, an English author and traveller, in a work on the Chinese, published about ten years since, alluding to it, says: "Were any European power ever to gain an influence in China by expelling the Tartars this would be the language to hold; and as a secret association actually exists, whose object is the resto ration of the Chinese dynasty, this seems to be the mode in which the end might most easily be attained. In fact, the Tartars are at all times extremely jealous of any intimate connection arising between their Chinese subjects and foreigners; and this lies at the bottom of their rigid system of exclusion. It was prior to the Tartar conquest that Europeans had access to various commercial marts on the eastern coast, and only since that event that they have been shut out in the most effectual manner." here the strongest testimony and opinion of an English writer, familiar with China, that the true comthe expulsion of the Tartars, and, con the success of the Chinese insurgents.

To show the changes in the dynastics which

have ruled the Chinese empire, and to give some idea of the great antiquity of the nation, we have prepared the following table of Imperial Dynastics taken from the best authorities, and showing a suc cession of two hundred and twenty one sovere extending over a period of more than four thousand years. Before Confucius, (550 B. C.,) China bad no authors, much less an historian, so that his own annals were transmitted by tradition, through a course of two thousand years. "Under such cir cumstances," says the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, an excellent modern writer on China, "what correctness can we expect, even after the most laborious researches? On these annal, however, the antiquity of the Chinese empire is founded with as much claim to our belief, as might be accorded to an English writer of the present day, who should sit down to compos the history of the ancient Britons before the invasio of the Romans, and not only give the names of their kings, but also repeat the speeches they uttered in council, or the debates of their Druidtcal assemblies. We therefore consider the history previous to Yaou, (2237 B. C.,) as fabulous; from thence to Confucius (550 B. C.,) as uncertain; from Confucius to th Sung Dynasty, (A. D. 960,) it may be deemed as correct as that of Greece; and since that period it is fully authenticated."

Chinese authors divide their history by the several dynasties. They may be comprised under the following general divisions:-

First-Ancient history, from the commencement of the Hea Dynasty, to the conclusion of the Han Dynasty, (2207 B. C. to A. D. 263.)

Second-Middle ages, from the Tsin Dynasty to the Yuen Dynasty, (A. D. 264 to 1367.) Third-Modern history, from the Ming Dynasty

TABLE OF CHINESE	-Duration No. of				
Nomes of Dynasty.	B. C.	B. C.	Emperors.		
1 Hea from	2207	to 1767	17		
2 Sharg	1767	1128	28		
3Chow	1123	248	35		
4 Tsin	248	205	3		
		AD)			
5 Han	207	263	14		
6 Tsin	264	420	16		
7 Sung	420	479	8		
8Tee	480	502			
9Leang	502	557	5		
10Chin	557	589	5		
11Sny	590	618	4		
12 Tang	619	907	20		
13 How Leang	907	923	•		
14 How Tang	924	936	4		
15 How Tsin	986	946	9		
16 Hew Han	947	950	9		
17 How Chow	951	960	2		
18 Sung	960	1279	18		
19Yuen	1279	1367	9		
20 Ming	1368	1614	16		
21Ta Tsing	1644	1853			

This table shows that, during four thousand and sixty years, twenty-one dynasties have swayed the destinies of the Chinese Empire, embracing, beside the present sovereign, two hundred and twenty Emperors, whose average reigns have been nearly nine teen years each. Two of the present dynasty, Kung-he and Keen Lung, reigned sixty years; the latter from 1736 to 1796, when he abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Kea King, and died four years afterwards.

The Chinese nation, (says Gutzlaff,) was during the Hea and Shang dynasty, in the age of childhood; under the Chow, it grew to boyhood, and learned its lessons. Under the Tsin, we see the wanton lad, who throws off all restraint. The age of the Han is the time of its vigorous youth. During the succeeding period, it exhibits the instability and excess of youth; whilst, under the Tang, it becomes reflecting and grave. Thus ripening to manhood, whilst still exhibiting some youthful pranks, it forms its character under the Sung dynasty. By sheer neglect, it becomes a slave of the Yuen, yet rallies again, and passes the years of its manhood in independence. As soon as the symptoms of declining age appear, it sinks again almost unconsciously under a foreign yoke. Such, in short, is the history of this heary headed nation, which can only renew its strength when it shall please the Almighty to rouse it from its slumber, and direct its energy."

The long period of 874 years, during which the Chow dynasty, having thirty-five princes in success sion, held sway, before the Christian era, is to the Chinese the most remarkable era of their history. Though Yaou and Shun had laid the foundation of the empire, the maxims of their governments were long forgotten, nor could these perhaps be followed. under circumstances so different from those of remote antiquity. The first sages rose to create a system of ancient monarchs. As their name was perpetuated by a host of disciples, who knew nothing else but what their masters had taught them, and all the scholars of the subsequent ages trod in the beaten track, China may be said to have received, under the Chow dynasty, its sciences, arts, and that whole political system which it has tried to retain unalterable to the present day. It is remarkable that Youn Shun and Yn Chi-

nese sovereigns, seem to have been cotemporaries of the three patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The civilization of China was coeval with that of Egypt, the cultivation of literature there with the cultivation of literature in Greece, and the extension of the empire with the extension of that of Persia. When Greece had its Socrates, and other founders of philosophical sects, the Confucius school and the abstruce doctrines of Laon-keun flourished in China. Even a second Alexander arose in this country, not long after the Macedonian, in the person of Tsin-che-hwang-te. But the human mind in Eastern Asia, though under the same degrees of latitude never soared so high as in the western world; its progress was checked-its exuberance restrained. A permanent conquest was achieved by the Chinese. through the extension of agriculture, which chased the aborigines from their woods into the mountains The rapidly increasing population gained their lands from the barbarians by dint of industry, and kept possession of the conquest.

About the time when the Grecian Olympiads were instituted, Chinese chronology, under Ting wang, 770 B. C., becomes more accurate and deserving of reliance. Under his reign, twenty-one princes raised their principalities into kingdoms, and openly declared their independence. Under Ling-wang, one of the Chow dynasty, who ascended the throne in 571 Confucius (or Kung-foo tse) was born, in 552 B. C. His less successful cotemporary was Laou-Keun, a mystic philosopher, who deified reason, and added to the number of idols some others of his own invention. His desire apparently was to create a State re ligion, and to render himself as important as Confu cius; but in this he did not succeed. The govern ment continued to worship all visible nature, and merely telerated the followers of Laou-Keun.

During the life of Confucius, the Chinese princes simed flercely at each other's destruction; after his death a complete anarchy succeeded. The emperors became mere shadows, and the people, neglecting agriculture, either lived by war, or died of starvation in the ditches or on the highways. China presented more wretched spectacle than even Germany during the middle ages. Mencius (Mang-tse) one o the greatest disciples of Confucius, who was born in 375 B. C., gives a lively picture of those unhappy times. He travelled through the country, admonish ed the princes to harmony; took himself the helm of government in several tributary States, and collected myriads of disciples to second his views; yet he did not succeed in his benevolent in-tentions. China, exhausted by intestine struggles, was an easy prey to an enterprising conqueror. The Tsin State having been ruled by a succession of warlike princes, gradually overpowered the others. Chuou-Seung, Prince of Tsin, took posression of the imperial domains, and the Chow dy nasty was soon brought to a close. Few notices about the state of the country at this period have been transmitted to us by the Chinese historians; but their details of wars and narratives of the rise and progress of each tributary State, are exceedingly lish writer, familiar with China, that the true com- minute. The people reem to have become as fero-mercial interest of Europeans and Americans lies in 1 glous as their Tartar neighbors. We learn, at the

same time, that many princes adorned their o and rewarded their favorite ministers, while a few-were inspired with the more laudable ambition of mitating in their lives the great Confucius. Learning, as far as the sage had recommended it, was oul-tivated in many courts, but the great mass of the people appear to have lived in brutal ignorance

The Tsin dynasty was of short duration; but the

second of that family, Ching-Wang, is known

in history as the Chinese Attila. Endowed with a vigorous mind, and of a restless disposition—

grand in his designs, and inflexible in his

He called himseif Ta-che-kwang-te (the great first emperor), and proclaimed himself a compeer of Yaou and Shun. Anxious to signalize himself as the inventor of a new system of government, and to model the whole nation according to his ideas, he destroyed the public records and the books of the Confucian sect. He framed a religion of his own, setting all ancient rules at defiance. Arts and sciences, if of a practical tendency, he encouraged. but the cultivation of all others he prohibited. He did not confine his military conquests solely to China, but attacked the southern nations with great success, so that the renown of Chinese valor became as terrible in Asia as that of the Romans in the West. It is difficult to determine how far his conquests exlanded, yet most of the Asiatic tubes date their knowledge of China from his reign. The Hans and other Tartar tribes he routed and pursued into their native deserts; and to pretest the country against their future inroads, he completed the famous Great Wall, of which some parts had been previously erected. When he was satiated with war, he lived a luxurious life, and surpassed all his predecessors in the splendor of his court. Remorse for the blood he had shed embittered the latter days of his life, and he died a miserable wretch (207 B. C.) His son was a feeble-minded monarch, and two years had scarcely elapsed after his accession to the throne when Lew-pang, the captain of a band of robbers, in conjunction with part of the army, marched against the young emperor, who stabbed himself, to avoid falling into the hands of the rebels. His nephew, after an unsuccessful attempt to recover the throne, put a haltar round his neck, and surrendered himself to the generous Lew-pang, who from a robber became an emperor, and the founder of the celebrated Han dynasty. Being the grandsire of twentyeight emperors, (including those who ruled over part of the empire while it was divided, during this dynasty,) who, for more than 470 years ruled over the largest empire in the world, his name is highly celebrated in the annals of China. He kept the empire in complete subjection, flattered the Confucian school, recalled the persecuted sages, and compiled by their aid a new code of laws. The Chinese consider the reign of the Han dynasty

as the most glorious in their history, and to this day call themselves Han-tse, "Sons or men of Han." During no period of Chinese history were the energies of the nation so much roused. The greatest generals, the most celebrated writers, the ablest statesmen, and the wisest men China ever produced, lived during this epoch. The rapid extensi empire towards the south and west carried Chinese civilization to the very borders of the Indian archipelago, and to the foot of the Imaus. Learning was no longer confined to a few schools, but was generally diffused.

The frequent change of masters in the Chinese empire during the first five centuries of the Christian era reminds us of Rome at the same period: yet the imperial dignity in China was hereditary, and the generals, not the soldiers, overthrew dynasties and dethroned emperors. The Tartars had in the meanwhile taken possession of whole provinces in the north and west of China. In this they imitated their brethern and other barbarians, who acted the same part towards the Roman empire. The Chinese were thus forced to fight for their existence, and wer became the profession of once peaceful agriculturists. Though ignorant of the doctrines of Confucius, the Tartars far exceeded the Chinese in practical wisdom. Their empire in China was called the Northern dynasty, while the Chinese obtained the designation of the Southern dynasty. The Mongol Tartars, under Kublai-Khan, finally subjugated the whole empire, in the thirteenth century, and Kublai was proclaimed Emperor A. D. 1278. He founded the Yuen dynasty, which lasted 88 years. Kublai was equally great as a general or a statesman. His prudence forbade him from overthrowing the ancient institutions, and he flattered Chinese prejudice by adopting their manners and appointing the natives to office. Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveller, visited his court and made China known to Europeans. No victor, perhaps, ever ruled over a greater extent of territory than Kublai. All the tribes of Siberia, the deserts of Asia, and the country between China and the Caspian, acknowledged his sway.

The Tartars were expelled and the Mongol dynasty overthrown by a Chinese chieftain, named Choo Yuen-Chang, the son of a common laborer, and afterwards a soldier in the army and captain of a band of robbers. Having raised an army, and defeated the Tartars in several battles, he declared his intention of driving the Mongols out of the country. He executed vast plans with systematic precision. The Mongol armies were defeated, and in about 1368 he became the sovereign of the Chinese empire and founder of the Ming dynasty.

The Mantchou Tartars, taking advantage of the anarchy which reigned in China, under the last. feeble princes of the Ming dynasty, invaded some of the provinces, and threatened the capital. This tribe had emerged from obscurity, under the government of a wise prince, who civilized his countrymen and taught them a syllabic alphabet. Considering its extent, no foreign conquest has ever been achieved in a shorter time, and with fewer troops, than that of the Mantchous over China. In 1644. Shun-che. nephew of Tsung-tih, a Tartar chief, who had aspired to the empire, but died, was proclaimed Emperor-The regency which ruled during the minority of Shun-che, did much to conciliate the Chinese, and thus laid the foundation of a permanent reign. In 1651, Shun-che, the first of the present Tartar dynasty (Ta-Tsing) began to reign. He had been instructed in the art of government by a German Jesuit, to whose suggestions many regulations for the establishment of the Mantchou government owe their origin.

To distinguish their own partisans from the adherents of the Ming dynasty, the Mantchous had ordered all their subjects to imitate their custom in shaving the head and wearing a tail. This regulation was, however, the signal of a general revolt; and had China possessed a leader at once popular and skilful, the Mantchous might have been driven from the country as quickly as they entered it. They never gained a battle when the Chinese stood their ground. Circumstances, however, favored them; their dynasty was established, and has ruled China for more than two centuries.

The following are the names and dates of accession of the Emperors of the Ta-Tseng, or present Tartar dynasty. The name Ta-Tseng, "great purity," was given to the dynasty by its founder, Tsung tib, whose nephew was the first Emperor of

20				
	Namet.	Accession.	Re	ion.
1.	Shun che	A.D. 1044		vear
2	Kang be	1662		**
3.	Yong chin	1728	13	44
4.	Keen-lung	1736	60	44
5.	Ken-king	1796		- 11
6.	Taon tanng	1821	29	
7.	Hele Fung	1850		-
	The late Francisco			

The late Emperer, Taou-twang, died in February 1850, in the sixty-ninth year of his age and the twenty-ninth of his reign. He was born in 1782, the same year which gave birth to Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren, Lewis Cass, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, and other distinguished Americans. Taou-twang was tall and thin, and of a dark complexion. He was fond of retirement, and left the cares of the imperial government mainly to the mandarias of his court. His acts were generally passive in their character, and he evidently endeavored